

**The Evening Herald.**

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**A DREARY JOB.**

HOWLING of calamity usually is comparatively easy. It does not require thought, and it does not demand truth. It simply calls for a holding up of the hands in an attitude of dread and a prolonged "OH" and "AHH" a dolorous shaking of the head. Usually these simple mechanical processes will attract an audience. There are always a certain number of people ready to listen to and gaze at the prophet of disaster. But in this year 1914 the ordinary methods of the calamity howler will not work. The facts against him are too obviously present. Calamity howling this year is a difficult job and a dreary one, and it is constantly growing increasingly so.

In Georgia, where there has been a dangerous drought, the calamity howler might have obtained a fair start and he probably could have made good until the rains set in. But in the rest of the country, and especially in the western part of the country, the prophet of disaster, the manufacturer of hard times propaganda for political purposes and the out-of-office grrouch, face facts that make their preachments foolish. The Herald printed Tuesday the government crop forecast as of June 1 upon crops in New Mexico. As against a four-year average of 300,000 bushels of winter wheat we are promised an even million bushels for this year; and 700,000 bushels of spring wheat against a four-year average of 420,000 bushels. These, of course, are small figures as wheat figures go in this great year of a 900,000,000 bushel crop in the nation; yet they serve as an example of all other crop conditions in this state. That report, for instance, shows a 96 per cent alfalfa condition as against an 8-year average of 90 per cent; a 96 per cent pasture condition as against a 10-year average of 85 per cent; an 87 per cent apple production as against a 10-year average of 67 per cent; a 75 per cent peach crop condition as against a 10-year average of 64 per cent. The crop report does not go into livestock, but every man now knows that the New Mexico sheep, which the Republicans pictured to us in 1912 as slaughtered by the merciless knife of the tariff revision, has not only survived but has grown so husky that he is now enjoying himself chowing his sympathetic standup friend and owner up a tree. Wool is sold in parts of the state as high as 26 cents, a record price of recent years. It is selling at from 14 cents to 17 cents all over the state, the best average price for years. The lamb crop has been the largest in recent years and a splendid range is ready to carry it in the selling period in perfect condition.

These are facts which no calamity howler can conceal. No amount of blantant mouthing can deceive the people about a condition which directly affects them all. This state is entering upon a year end of great prosperity, of genuine good times, based upon conditions which we all can see and feel. It will be a mighty hard matter to convince the New Mexico sheep owner this year that he is broke, or even hard up. It will be a difficult matter to show the merchant who trades with him and his brothers that he isn't getting the money. It will be a hard job and a thankless one to attempt to show the apple grower in the Pecos valley that his fruit is no good and the check banded him in exchange for it is bogus. It will be a convincing plodder who can show the Rio Grande alfalfa grower that there is no demand for his hay when the calls roll in from the feed lots.

And if the preaching of disaster is difficult here in our sparsely settled state where development is just beginning, how infinitely more difficult and dreary is it going to prove in the more fully developed, the great producing states east of us. In Kansas and Oklahoma and Missouri and Illinois crop conditions, upon a vastly larger scale, are the same as in our own state. It is a year of great production; a year in which intricate tariff argument is met by concrete prosperity at our own door in the form of products which are worth hard money, and the money will be there to take those products, to move

them and to market them.

Secretary McAdoo says the new federal reserve banks will be fully organized and ready to open for business on August 1st.

"There will be no difficulty," he says "about providing all the money that may be required to move the crops this fall, no matter how long or recurrent they may be."

The farmers of the country are down to business preparing, with the continued favor of a benevolent sun, to have those crops ready to draw heavily on the resources of the new banking system. A prosperous agriculture is the basis for the property of all other industries. The government now has provided adequate facilities for our agriculture to obtain all the money that is needed to enable it to prosper without having to pay exorbitant rates of interest. Unable to talk us out of our prosperous agricultural condition, the calamity howlers will have a dreary task in inducing the country to forget that the facilities for taking full advantage of that prosperity have been provided by the present administration.

There are years when calamity howling is easy. But this is not one of them.

**HIS AND REFORMERS.**

THE HERE is a tribute to the late Jason A. Riles, a sermon and sound doctrine of reform and reformers in the following editorial from the Herald newspapers:

The service to humanity rendered by the late Jacob A. Riles teaches a lesson no less important than the actual good he did. He fought a dragon indeed and worsted it, but he was no St. George brilliantly arrayed for the fray, with curving charger and burnished arms. He was a simpler champion.

The evil of foul lodging houses and pestilential tenements was thrust upon him as he earned his bread as a police reporter. He attacked it at first casually as a part of his day's work, later with an ever-gaining intensity of purpose that widened his audience and increased his influence. He fought the callous indifference of the cultivated classes, and the organized resistance of slum landlords. He won simply by persistently calling the attention of the people to evils that could not exist if society was to be kept physically and morally healthy.

Of course, what he won was a skirmish, not the whole war, for though Mulberry Park stands as his monument on the site of the slum he most fiercely fought, other filthy Warrens, bristling with grasping landlordism and brutalized poverty, still exist. But the whole attitude of the so-called better classes toward the slum was changed by the fight of Riles.

Within, he remained a police reporter. He did not think it necessary to organize an anti-slum society and become its highly paid secretary. What Riles did, and the honors he won doing it, should suggest to other young men that public service can be brought in the course of the day's work, that to thus serve it is not necessary either to be martyred by abandoning means of earning a livelihood, or to make "reform" itself a source of profit. In showing this, Jacob A. Riles pointed out to others a way that they may well follow if they wish to serve their fellow man.

**The Proper Place For Them.**

A merchant's carnival was being held in a country village and little girls represented the various shops. One, dressed in a white muslin frock gaily strung with garlands of bonbons, advanced the local candy store.

When the festival began she fairly glistered with attractive confectionery, but no time wore on her decorations grew less. Finally, at the end of the last act, not a bonbon was left.

"Why, Darlin'" cried the stage manager, "where in the world are all your decorations? Have you lost them?" "Oh, no," replied Darlin'; "they're perfectly safe. I'm wearing them on the inside."

**Chiefly Political****Trading for the Legislature.**

The Republicans are unusually active for this time of the year and are making stronger their organizations in all the counties of the state, sending machine men to handle the county organizations so that the elements not in harmony with the policies of the leaders may be put into the political junk heap before the primaries come around.

They expect the Democrats to re-nominate Ferguson, and they have no real hope of defeating him, but intend devoting all their energies to the election of members of the lower house of the legislature. The Republican leaders do not generally favor the nomination of Eusebio Baca, of Bernalillo County, because they feel that they must have a strong man to help their legislative tickets, but if Baca can show them where he can make any winning combinations for them in any of the legislative districts he may convert more of the leaders than are favorable to him at the present writing. Some of the leaders argue that Baca for congress they can make a number of trades and that it is better to trade off Baca than some others now seeking the nomination. This would indicate an intention of trading off the congressional candidate for legislative votes, and is probably just

**Overlooked Mr. Clancy.**

New Mexico's blue law is in a fair way to get a revision at the hands of the next legislature. If it has any friends they are not expressing themselves to any extent.—Fort Sumner Review.

**SOLOS**

by the  
Second Fiddle.

OUR ATTORNEY general considers repeal of the Bing law so imminent that he has written, in his protest against repeal, five newspaper letters aggregating three columns of type.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL says he fears agitation for a decent model law will distract public attention from more important questions. He needs space. The newspapers have plenty of space to go round.

IT BEGINS to look as if Mr. Clancy finally had read the liberal law.

PINCHOT politely points out that the placid Mr. Perkins should be pinched in the solar plexus and pulled out of the Progressive party.

PERKINS opines that Pinchot should be pinched.

BEATRICE ALL, how the boys will sing when the old man isn't around.

LET 'EM DIE, yells the London populace. Sure. Funny you hadn't thought of it before.

IN HIS CAMPAIGN against the Cigarette Millionaire, Henry Ford has made progress. He has developed the fact that the national consumption of cigarettes has increased from 600 to thirteen billion, or something like that, in four years.

IN FACT we make 'em almost as fast as they turn out Ford automobiles.

AND USE 'EM up almost as fast as we do a can't afford.

ROOSEVELT'S River of Doubt looks like an irrigation ditch compared to the one flowing past Niagara Falls.

IT OUGHT to be checked sooner or later, considering the number of prominent parties engaged in dairying it.

BULL ANDREWS may not intend to be a candidate for congress this fall, but he certainly has some definite views about conditions in the Republican party.

IN FACT the Andrews whisper the G. O. P. machine boys have been hearing in their dreams, has grown into a hollow.

JUST POSSIBLE the Bull can make more noise than the steam roller if it comes to a contest.

MEANTIME the outlook for Republican harmony in New Mexico is FINE.

OH, F-I-N-E!

SIC 'EM!

**The Progress of Peace.**  
Peace progress at the present rate.

Made by the mediators suggests a movement to abate War twist the arbitrators.

THE HELPFUL Department of Agriculture sends out a bulletin entitled "Five rules for borrowing money." They may be useful to students of theoretical finance; but in general practice after rule 1, the others don't matter.

A SILVERTON, Colorado man went out in the hen house yesterday, lay down on the floor, placed a stick of gunpowder upon his chest, ignited the fuse and let 'er go. He got his troubles off his chest quickly.

A NUMBER of valuable hens also were destroyed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Republican state platform is pictured by the Philadelphia North American as Penrose, standing with one foot on a barrel of standard oil and the other on a barrel of rum. A slippery platform.

AND A STRADDLE at that.

what they intend to do.—Carriezo News.

Coming Under His Own Steam.

It is expected that the political pot will boil over in New Mexico this year, and especially will it steam with Frank Stadlin, the regular Republican war horse at the furnace of the Daily Journal—Farmington Enterprise.

As Mr. Stadlin is the owner of the Enterprise we certainly can give him credit for his modest estimate of himself.—Santa Fe Eagle.

Time to Get Easy.

The Democratic state convention meets at Albuquerque August 14th. It is time the Democracy of the state arouse itself and get into action. Unless New Mexico gets a lower house in sympathy with Governor McDonald's administration, God have mercy on the poor state of New Mexico. The Senate has a two-thirds majority already and it is well known the attitude this body takes toward the Democratic governor's program for honesty, economy and the square deal. It is time New Mexico was about her business.—Clouds Journal.

Overlooked Mr. Clancy.

New Mexico's blue law is in a fair way to get a revision at the hands of the next legislature. If it has any friends they are not expressing themselves to any extent.—Fort Sumner Review.

Lost in the Crowd.

Although there is some scattered and disorganized opposition to the renomination of Congressman Ferguson, it is lost in the crowds of his friends. Mr. Ferguson "has made good" and is entitled to reelection and will get it.—Roswell Record.

Why a Suspect?

It would be something of a joke on Frank Stadlin if, after starting the State Journal, in the interest of the standpatters, there should be a union

**Attention, Knights of Pythias**

In line with the movement to establish in Albuquerque a big national Pythian sanitarium, a committee consisting of Dr. W. G. Hope, J. E. Elder and W. W. Bowers has been appointed by Mineral Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, to gather statistics as to the number of members of the order in Albuquerque whose membership is held in lodges elsewhere than in Albuquerque. These statistics are desired for the purpose of submitting them to the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, at its meeting in Winnipeg this summer, in order that the Pythian membership in this city and section may be fully understood.

All Knights of Pythias who are members of lodges other than Mineral Lodge are requested to fill out the coupon below and mail it to W. W. Bowers, 215 East Central avenue, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**CUT THIS OUT**

The undersigned is a member of

Lodge No. ..... Knights of Pythias, located in

State of ..... (Signed) ..... (Address)

**Great Trials of History****TRIAL OF CREDIT MOBILIER CASE.**

WHEN the members of the Forty-second Congress went into their second session on December 2, 1872, James G. Blaine, who was then speaker of the house, on the very first day called attention to the charges that had been made by Democratic senators and newspapers during the political campaign just closed, to the effect that Vice President Coxey and the newly elected Vice President Wilson, the secretary of the treasury, several senators, the speaker of the house and a large number of representatives had been bribed during the years 1867 and 1868 by Oakes Ames, telling them that the Union Pacific had already received from congress all the grants and legislation it wanted.

In some instances those members who contracted for stock paid to Mr. Ames the money for the price of the stock, plus interest, and in others where they had not the money Mr. Ames agreed to carry the stock until they could get the money, or it should be met by the dividends.

Among those who had been charged in the public press and by the public speakers with improper participation in the Credit Mobilier affair were James G. Blaine, Henry L. Dawes, Glenn W. Smith, John A. Bingham, William D. Kelley, James A. Garfield, and others. Each of these gentlemen was called upon to give testimony as to their connection with the company. Mr. Blaine was proven at the investigation never had any stock in either company. Mr. Dawes had made small investments. Mr. Scofield had only ten shares of Union Pacific. Mr. Bingham held 20 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Kelley and Mr. Garfield both agreed to take 10 shares of the stock, but did not pay for the same at the time.

The charges were that these gentlemen named had been given presents in the form of stock in a corporation known as the Credit Mobilier, to influence their legislative action for the benefit of the Union Pacific railroad company. Upon Mr. Blaine's motion a committee of investigation was appointed. This committee consisted of Messrs. Pollard of Vermont, McCrory of Iowa, Banks of Massachusetts, Niblack of Indiana, and Merrick of Maryland. Two only of this committee were Republicans.

The Credit Mobilier company had been incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1864, and its object was a construction company to build the Union Pacific railroad. The enterprise of building a railroad to the Pacific was of such vast magnitude, and beset by so many hazards and risks that the capitalists of the country were generally adverse to investing in it, and notwithstanding the liberal aid granted by the government, it seemed likely to fail of completion.

It was then that Oakes Ames and his brother became interested in the Union Pacific and also the Credit Mobilier company as the agents for the construction of the road. The Ames brothers were men of great wealth, and by their example and credit, and the personal efforts of Oakes Ames, many men of capital were induced to embark in the enterprise, and to take stock in both companies.

When Oakes Ames went to congress in December, 1867, he entered into contracts with a considerable number of members of both the house and senate to let them have shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier with interest thereon. From the first day of the previous July, some of these gentlemen, in their conversation with Mr. Ames, raised the question whether becoming holders of this stock would bring them into any embarrassment as members of congress, and he quieted them by telling them that the members of the house were not aware of the object of Mr. Ames and that they had any other purpose in taking the stock than to make a profitable investment. The committee also found that the members accused had not in any way been affected in their official actions in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock.

In exonerating these members the committee took a different view in regard to the actions of Mr. Ames, and they found him guilty of selling to members of congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier much below the true value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before congress for action; and, therefore,

Resolved, that Mr. Oakes Ames be expelled from his seat as a member of the house.

They also passed judgment upon Representative James Brooks of New York for having accepted Credit Mobilier at a low price with the understanding that the same was issued and delivered with the intent to influence his votes and decisions by expelling him.

The house, after much discussion, modified the propositions of the committee of investigation and submitted Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks to the "absolute condemnation of the house." Both members died within three months thereafter.

Bull Moose leader.—Deming Headlight.

Patience, Brother, Patience.

We are surprised at the inactivity of the New Mexico politicians.—Nara Visa News.

Getting Hot on the Plains.

The political pot is simmering out on the plains. In fact, to a cool and unprejudiced observer, it would appear that it had boiled over. The rumpus is over the creation of a new county, and the various county sites possess champion link-slingers who, however, are too far apart to ever come to blows.

The Tatton sheet starts the ball a-rolling by remarking that "to create a new county for a lot of bank fellows to get a chance to create a stir and ride in to office on some hobby and fatten at the taxpayers' expense is no good." And we've heard several loud new county boosters hollering for a new county, when in reality they were squatting for office." Mild, very mild, but now comes the gentleman in charge of